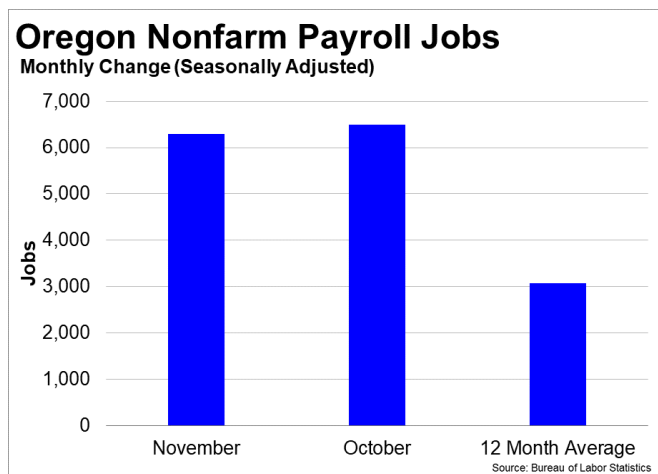
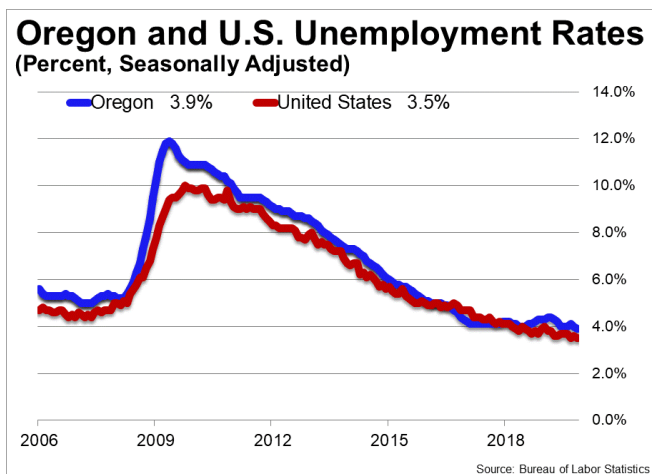




December 20, 2019

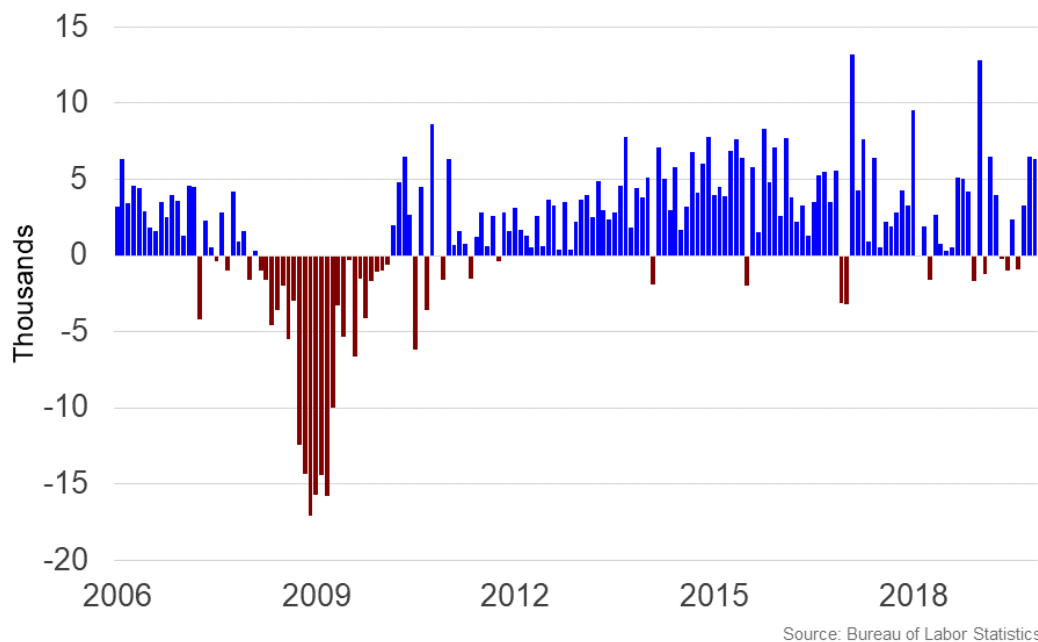
## Summary

- **Oregon added 6,300 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.9 percent in November** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Oregon added 36,800 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point from 4.3 percent.
- **In November, Oregon's private sector added 6,900 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 34,400 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Oregonians fell by 2,445 in November**, and over the past year 11,113 Oregonians found jobs.
- Oregon's **labor force participation rate decreased to 61.6 percent** from 61.7 percent in November. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 0.6 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.5 percent in November**. State employment and unemployment data for December is scheduled for release on January 24, 2020. The national employment situation report for December will be released on Friday, January 10, 2020.



# Oregon Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



## Oregon Payroll Employment

Oregon added 6,300 jobs, or 0.32 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during November. In the prior month, Oregon added 6,500 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Oregon increased by 36,800, or 1.91 percent. Oregon nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

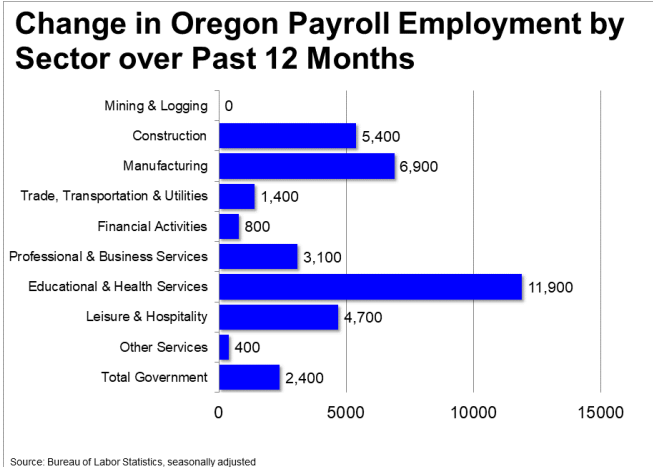
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 266,000 jobs in November, or 0.18 percent. Over the 12-month period ending November 2019, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,204,000 jobs, or 1.47 percent. Oregon ranks 13th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During November, Oregon's private-sector added 6,900 jobs, or 0.42 percent. The private-sector in Oregon added 4,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Oregon increased by 34,400, or 2.12 percent. Oregon private-sector payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 254,000 jobs in November, or 0.2 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,042,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.6 percent. Oregon ranks 12th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during November were Construction (+2,200) and Manufacturing (+1,900). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (-900) and Total Government (-600).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Educational & Health Services (+11,900) and Manufacturing (+6,900). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Mining & Logging (unchanged) and Other Services (+400).



## **Oregon Labor Force Statistics**

### *Labor Force Participation*

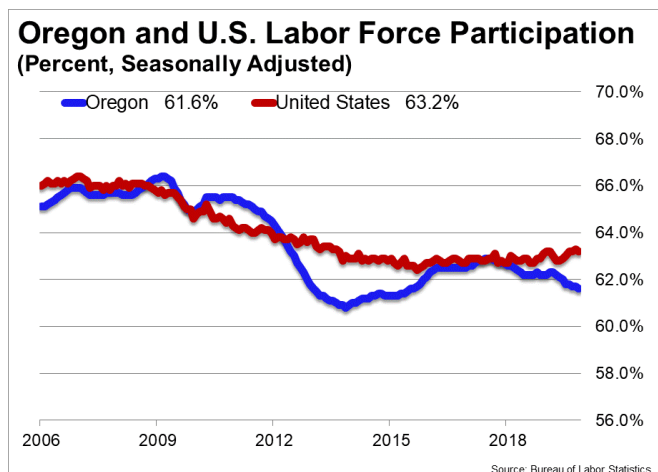
The labor force participation rate in Oregon declined to 61.6 percent in November from 61.7 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 38 have a higher labor force participation rate than Oregon. The labor force participation rate in Oregon is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon was 65.5 percent in December 2010. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon occurred in May 2000 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.1 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 60.8 percent in November 2013. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Oregon.

The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 63.2 percent in November 2019, but remains near its 41-year low of 62.4 percent.

### *Employment-to-Population Ratio*

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oregon civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 59.1 percent in November from 59.2 percent the



prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 38 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oregon. The employment-to-population ratio in Oregon is 0.5 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon was 60.3 percent in August 2017. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon occurred in May 2000 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 65.6 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent in November 2013. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in December 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio held steady at 61.0 percent in November. That rate was 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

